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ABSTRACT

Developed as the result of an analysis of annual reports from state libraries, this report describes library services for the institutionalized supported by Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), Title I, funds during the fiscal year 1985. Trends identified include the funding of more specific projects, resulting in less population being served by greater funds; the increased visibility of programs dealing with health information; the increased use of compact discs; the use of technology to deliver information; steady use of interlibrary loans; and the funding of literacy programs. Also discussed are long-range planning projects, needs assessments, support for institutional programs by local or regional libraries, and common problems encountered by institutional librarians. In addition, a tabular summary of LSCA-funded projects by state includes, for each project, the participating library and project number, a brief project description, the amount of LSCA funding, the amount of state or local funding, and the total amount of funding. (KM)

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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LIBRARY PROGRAMS
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Library Services to the Institutionalized

Fiscal Year 1985

By

Trish Skaptason

As the last items purchased with funds provided by the Library Services and Construction Act arrive, the full significance of this generous program becomes more apparent. ...Perhaps it is most important that the greatest beneficiaries of the pilot library program are the inmates of the institution. Please rest assured that the inmate population will profit scholastically from the materials we now have in the library.

Librarian, Washington Correctional Institute
Quoted in the Annual Report for the LSCA Program
Fiscal Year 1985, Louisiana State Library

Funding for public library services to those who reside in State supported institutions is available under Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) P.L. 84-597, as amended. Without these funds, library services in many institutions would be nonexistent. The Federal program requires States to maintain their effort of support for this program in order to be eligible for Title I funding. This provides for this program a more secure base than it would otherwise have had in this period of budget cutting, and assures that the program continues from year to year. Each year, the Public Library Support Staff, Office of Library Programs of the U.S. Department of Education reviews the Annual Reports of the State Libraries for information on this program element. These reports are aralyzed and trends are identified. (Most citations in this paper are to the Annual Reports from the various State Libraries for Fiscal Year 1985; therefore, only a State name will be used to identify the source of these quotations.)

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These reports show that this was not a year in which leaders in the field of institutional library service were out cutting new paths of service, as much as it was one in which the trends mentioned in earlier reports became part of the accepted program in many more institutions. This is clearly voiced in the report from Georgia that states, "The impact of LSCA funding can be felt far beyond the dollars spent. Funding has brought each library up to a level where its value in the institution's program is acknowledged by administrators, security personnel and program staff." It goes on to say, " For the first time in many years, superintendents requested library staff positions in their budget proposals, and two institutions are developing plans to provide more appropriate space for the library program."

In Fiscal Year 1984, each Federal dollar ($2,235,876) generated 5.7 State and/or local dollars ($12,721,581) for a total of $14,957,457 used to provide library services to those in State supported institutions. In Fiscal Year 1985, the ratio increased so that each Federal dollar ($2,534,848) generated close to 6.1 State and/or local dollars ($15,385,020) for a total of $17,919,868 used to support library services to the institutionalized. When this program element was first introduced, there was a matching requirement so that for every Federal dollar expended under the LSCA program for institutional library services, one State and/or local dollar was required to be expended. There is now a maintenance of effort requirement for this service under the Federal LSCA program (once funds are reported as expended for this activity that amount must be maintained in the future), and this increase in the State and/or local funding shows a real commitment to this area of service.

Statistical information from the States show smaller populations being served (641,159, down from last year's final figure of 823,145). It appears from the reports received from the States that this is actually a trend caused by the funding of more specific projects rather than funding those for general support. "We have finally reached the point where LSCA funds can be used predominantly for special and creative projects rather than for establishing basic library service." (Colorado)

In prior years, many institutional libraries had to rely heavily on large book distribution programs from the State Libraries. As the library became an accepted part of the institution, support for the

basic development of the collection became a line item in the budget of the institution. This freed the Federal funds under LSCA for more discrete projects. When the funds under LSCA went to most, or all, of the institutions in a State for basic book collection development, it was possible to claim all of the population of the institutions in a State as being served. As more of the dollars have gone to funding more specific projects, which reach only a portion of the population, smaller "population served" statistics have resulted. Because good programming and special materials cost more than a a program that has only a basic library and paperback collection, the resulting trend shows less population being served by greater funds. This can therefore be viewed as a positive trend.

The library services to those in institutions continue to parallel services to public library patrons only in some respects, but increasingly the services are becoming specialized to reflect the needs and desires of this special population. One of the few new trends is the increased visibility of programs dealing with health information. This includes programs from general "wellness" information to those as specific as programs and materials on AIDS, a concern especially among the male offender population. One project of interest was Maryland's Health Dial, which provided confidential health information through a Tel Med phone system.

The other new trend is the increased use of compact disks. Institutions, such as the Utah State Hospital, have found that music (always popular as an escape mechanism from the daily life of the institution) on compact disks works very well in the institutional setting. Their durability is greater than vinyl records and they are easier to use than cassette tapes.

The trend of using technology to deliver information - as in the health project above; to entertain - as in the music project; and to instruct continues to increase. Computer literacy is frequently mentioned in all types of institutions. Projects, such as the one by the Ohio Department of Mental Health, trained residents in various computer techniques and uses. The librarian at the Utah State Hospital, in discussing their computer program, states, "We hope this will enable our patients to get jobs when they are released. It is also an educational tool that makes learning more interesting for people who have a difficult time with traditional education."

Interlibrary loans are now commonplace. For example, in Louisiana the institutions borrowed almost 5,000 items through interlibrary loans during 1985. However, high loss rates and other problems, such as constraints on materials allowable in prisons, have caused many States to reassess the rules on borrowing as they apply to those confined to institutions.

The major trend in these smaller, specific projects was that of funding literacy programs. In many institutions, this was the major programming category after those items such as collection development and A-V. One project of note in this area was the one at Oakhill Correctional Institution in Wisconsin. This project, "Literacy - The Wave of the Future in Correctional Institution Libraries," combined

several differing elements into one well-received program. A Literacy Center was established under the supervision of a Literacy Librarian. Computer software was evaluated as to its effectiveness and incorporated into the program, which used volunteer Laubach tutors (both staff and inmates). This resulted in the capability of instructing totally illiterate residents in the basics of reading and writing.

The fall 1985 issue of North Carolina Libraries (V. 43(3)) was dedicated almost in whole to the situation of Institutional Libraries in North Carolina. The cover carried the following quote from the article by Mike Johnson and Sandra Morris, "A non-reader in prison is truly locked out as well as locked up." Because of the high percentage of inmates who are illiterate, and the realization that the inability to function in society is frequently linked to this problem, many States are studying the proposed relationship between literacy studies and release requirements.

Such highlighting of the efforts of Institutional Librarians was on the increase. This reflected the professionalism being brought to this field. In addition to the issue mentioned above, The Bookmark (published by the New York State Library) dedicated its Winter 1986 issue to Institutional Library Service. Some of the articles cited activities that took place under FY 1985 LSCA funding.

One project cited in The Bookmark was the "Library Services Coordination Project," which funded long-range planning for the institutional libraries of the New York Office of Mental Health. Many similar planning projects were undertaken in FY 1985. States, such as Georgia, generated plans and wrote standards for library services to the institutionalized in their State. South Carolina held a workshop on standards for the institutional librarians and made attendance a prerequisite for grant participation. In many cases, these plans were based on the standards that were jointly adopted by
the American Library Association and the American Correctional Association in 1982.

Many of these plans required needs assessments. These varied from the simple readers' surveys to more detailed analysis, such as A Study of L.S.C.A. Funding to State Residential Institutions in Missouri, which shed light on the directions library services should be taking in the future. The Missouri study recommended, among many other proposals, that internship program to be developed as a joint endeavor of the State Library and the library schools to bring library science students into the institutional libraries. The study quotes the prior State Library Consultant, Alan Engelbert, as saying, "The quality of the staff is the single most important of all the elements that determine the quality of a library service." In echoing this theme, Lucille Whaler, Associate Dean and Professor, School of Information and Library Science, SUNY at Albany states:

> It is somewhat of a catch 22: in order to have capable, dynamic librarians in institutions, library education programs should be available that prepare them for both the sensitive interpersonal relationships they will encounter and the technology that is

> necessary to any information dissemination activity today; but in order for the schools to maintain these programs, there must be a sufficient number of students interested in pursuing them. And this will happen only if those in authority recognize that libraries can be a vital part of their programs. Once they are convinced - and this can be done only by those in the field - they will be willing to pay for the cost of empathetic, competent, technically skilled librarians who will be able to make an important contribution to a higher quality of life for those in institutions.

This lack of training for, and experience with, institutional librarianship is the cause of frustration and problems with the work. Many of the job applicants are in their first library position and have not dealt with grant processes before. This situation leads to such comments as the following made by one Colorado institutional librarian:

> Since this was the first major grant that I have worked with, many things were learned. Among them has been that books take forever to get here, the amount encumbered is never the actual amount of order, state purchasing policies can make your hair turn gray, and finally, spending that last little bit of money is never easy.

While we may smile at the wry humor expressed in these comments, the lack of personnel and lack of standardization of procedures or training cause lost time in bringing service to the institutionalized. This was expressed in an article by the librarian at Angola Prison in Louisiana. "Because of the long lapses between librarians, each new one has had to begin the library operation literally from scratch, without any guidelines from his predecessor." (The Angolite. May-June 1985, p.34). Most of the librarians in these positions cite lack of contact with their peers as one of their major problems in bringing up-to-date service to their clientele.

One method used increasingly to alleviate this professional isolation is the use of local public libraries in the institutional program. The trend of support for the institutional library from the local or regional public library system continues to increase. If the local librarian can survive the initial shock of learning to deal with the "red tape" associated with services within a confining institution, these situations appear beneficial to both groups. The institutional librarian has more frequent contact with others in the same profession, and the public librarian has more experience in library services to special populations.

Institutions where this was tried cite many other factors to its success that go beyond the provision of a peer group for the librarian. "A major, albeit less quantifiable, result of this partnership [public library and mental health library] is the increased confidence and assertiveness of the hospital librarian." (Massachusetts). Some State consultants are convinced it is the way to the best library service possible for those in institutions. "Once again, Kentucky's institution with library services contracted to local public libraries led the way in quality and quantity of

service." (Kentucky). The Massachusetts report goes on to analyze this type of relationship:

> A number of factors appear crucial to a successful institution/public library partnership: (1) the existence of a client library and librarian; (2) the ability of the public librarian to understand the problems and red tape of institutional library service; (3) the amount of time (4 to 6 hours weekly) and energy of both the public and hospital librarians; (4) the proximity of the hospital to the public library; and (5) the potential for additional funds or resources in order to lend weight to the librarians' dealings with hospital administration.

Studies of the institutional library situation in State-wide need assessments were accomplished by State Library consultants and by private consultants. Institutional librarians encounter "... the same three basic problems: a) limited space, b) multiple usage of the space, and c) minimum supervision of the utilization of the materials." (Hawaii). "Additional space and staffing are probably the most universal needs of the institutional libraries. In too many cases the librarian is the only person working in the library and thus is responsible for clerical, custodial, and professional duties simultaneously." (Virginia). Especially if the library program is a success these problems intensify. "There are some complaints about budgetary restrictions, and chief among these is the expansion of library hours without the additional library personnel to implement this change." (South Carolina).

Trends in the field of institutional management also impact on the library and its lack of staff. "Normal Day programming adopted by institutions for the developmentally disabled began to impact the libraries as institution staff sought additional structured activities for their residents who now must be off their living units during normal daytime work or school hours." (Washington).

"Space, particularly secure space, is very limited. The need for greater security on materials is cited again and again by correctional librarians." (Virginia). "They don't want a bunch of people congregating in one spot." (Prisoner being quoted on the limited use of the library at Tucker Prison - Arkansas). In opposition to a warden's enthusiastic support of his library is the lack of security personnel assigned to the library." (South Carolina).

Despite all of these difficulties, the LSCA funded institutional library service program shows increases in support and in complexity. Temporary loss of staff, lack of space, and small budgets continue to beset the programs, so the difficulties are not to be underrated. As James Myrick stated:

> ...the quality of library service varies enormously. It is a constant challenge to the State Library to maintain and improve levels of library service when no control can be exercised over the administration of the institutions and provision of library service is neither part of the mission, nor a high priority, of the institutions. To compound the problem, because of limited

resources, institutions have attempted, from time to time, to divert LSCA funding from the library program to other institutional programs considered to be of higher priority.

In spite of the problems, dedicated librarians continue to fight to bring good library service to those unable to go to their public library. They know that the:

> library may often be the one place in the institution where a patient with off-ward privileges can enjoy unprogrammed activity, peace and quiet, the news of the outside world and the reminder of opportunities - recreational, educational and occupational - afforded by outside communities and of what it's like to be there. Library patrons are made to feel like persons rather than patients, a feeling which undoubtedly contributes to the self-confidence necessary to their successful reintegration into the outside community. (New York).

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The reports of the State and the publications they produced are available for review in the offices of the Public Library Support Staff, Office of Library Programs, U.S. Department of Education. As the collection of reports, evaluations and surveys increases, so does its value to anyone involved in research in this field. If you have reports you wish to review or materials you wish to have added to the collection, the facilities of this office are available.

Details from the reports submitted annually comprise the appendix to this report. By necessity, these comments are greatly shortened versions of many of the reports. Also, the user should be aware that there are some deficiencies that, like the writer of this report, will have to be coped with as the collection or the appendix is used. Some reports are late in arriving and are not included in the appendix of projects attached to this report. In some cases (marked with an *) last year's figures have been used for unavailable current ones. Some reports are minimal due to the following: (a) the routine nature of the grant; (b) the service is rendered by the regional library and the details are lost in the greater report detailing all of the services rendered under LSCA; or (c) there may be little contact by the staff of the State Library and the reports from the institution may be sketchy. Some reports are put together by several persons and the coordination of statistics is not accomplished, making for inadequate or conflicting figures.

It should be noted that the appendix contains statistics that are as complete as can be made from the reports submitted and may, in some cases be somewhat incomplete. The statistics are supposed to be based on populations served under LSCA and therefore should not be taken as a total of the possible universe of institutional population within any given State. Only expenditures for library services to the institutionalized that are claimed by the State Library as being part of the LSCA program are reported here. Any "In-Kind" contributions are not recorded as the LSCA program does not recognize this type of support.

Readers of earlier editions will note that no attempt to record the numbers and types of institutions in the program by State has been made this year. A change in forms has made collecting this type of information almost impossible and, at best, very inconsistent.

A second attachment to this report is an evaluation checklist produced under a contract with RMC Incorporated as part of their search for exemplary library projects. This sheet was used to evaluate the institutional projects submitted. It is hoped that it may be of use to those who seek to improve their evaluation and planning process.

SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED FOR FY 1985

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER THE LSCA PROGRAM

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
AL	Birmingham Public - Jefferson County (5-I-E-1) provided service to the residents of West Jefferson Correctional Institution.	LSCA = $10,000
	Escambia County Cooperative Library System (5-I-E-2) provided materials to Holman and Fountain Prisons.	LSCA = $2,500 St/lo = 1,425 Total = 3,925
	Horseshoe Bend Regional (5-I-E-3) provided service to 2,415 inmates of Draper, Staton, Tutwiler, and Frank Lee Correctional Facilities.	LSCA = $1,500
	Mobile Public (5-I-E-4) provided service to 660 patients at Searcy Hospital. Materials were selected in support of special programs and included video, and records and equipment for a listening station.	LSCA = $12,500 St/lo = 20,200 Total = 32,700
	Northwest Regional (5-I-E-5) provided a paperback service through a bookmobile to 187 inmates in the Hamilton Prison Camp.	LSCA = $2,000 St/lo = 99 Total = 2,099
	Tuscaloosa Public (5-I-E-6) provided service to 950 patients of Bryce Hospital by extending service to the closed wards and others unable to use the patient library. Also provided bibliographic instruction to students in the academic school program.	LSCA = $ 1,000 St/lo = 21,313 Total = 22,313
	Houston-Love Memorial (1-I-A-2) provided service to inmates in the Dothan City and Houston County jails through paperback collections and high/low reading materials.	LSCA = $4,000 St/lo = 613 Total = 4,613
	Mildred B. Harrison Regional (1-I-A-3) provided library service to the inmates of the Shelby County Correctional System.	LSCA = $2,500 St/lo = 2,000 Total = 4,500

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
AK	Alaska State Library (5) nine libraries (Anchorage, Bethel, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai, Ketchikan, Nome, Palmer, and Sitka) provided service to 2,686 residents of 18 correctional facilities, 5 Pioneer Homes, and 1 mental facility. Service included interlibrary loans, A-V, and reference.	LSCA = $55,865
AZ	Arizona Department of Corrections, Catalina Mountain School (84-I-B-2a) provided service to 165 inmates through high/low materials, A-V, and other materials.	LSCA = $2,518
	Arizona Department of Economic Security (84-I-B-2b) provided funds for library service at the Arizona Training Program at Coolidge.	LSCA = $6,000
	Arizona State School for the Deaf and Blind (84-I-B-2c) used LSCA funds to purchase a Kurzweil Reader Voice (KRV), the Versabrailler System, an Apple computer and a Microline printer. Staff and students have been trained on these systems and their use has been intregrated into the curriculum. The KRV has increased the use of the Kurzweil by 62%. The library service was provided to 87 students.	LSCA = $11,825
	Arizona Department of Corrections, Santa Rita (85-I-E2-1) provided services to 410 inmates. Total = 303,655	LSCA = $ 7,800 St/lo = 295,855
AR*	Arkansas State Library (4f) provided services to 53,000 institutional residents in 6 residential schools and 4 correctional facilities which included collection development, consultant visits, interlibrary loans, and reference assistance.	LSCA = $32,015 St/lo = 61,985 Total = 94,000
CA	Tulare County Free Library (I-1.73) established a library at the Robert K. Meyers Boys' Ranch, a county correctional facility with a population of 110.	LSCA = $45,193
	California Youth Authority (I-5.12) worked with the institutions and camps on a prerelease program that provided materials on employment and survival techniques. It emphasized using the local library as a resource after release. "Get a Job: Use Your Library" (a video tape) was produced and used with 5,752 inmates. A new section on library standards has been incorporated in the Institutions and Camps Manual.	LSCA = $96,506

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
CA	Atascadero State Hospital (I-5.94) conducted a workshop for State Hospital Librarians. The agenda included networking and cooperative efforts, automation and telecommunications, and sensitivity to human needs. The workshop reached a group of 50 librarians and administrators.	LSCA = $11,877
	San Mateo County Public (I-12.63) served 200 inmates in the San Mateo Correctional Institution through a literacy program that covered reading, survival English as a second language, GED diploma work, and creative writing. The program used inmate teachers.	LSCA = $39,941
CO	Colorado State Library (2) served 7,113 institutionalized through the following projects: 1) Lathrop Park Youth Camp (84-I-38) undertook a project on Colorado heritage and lifeskills, which included materials and programming on career and job opportunities, lifeskills for social relations, and the cultural heritages and ethnic orgins found in Colorado. 2) Golden Gate Youth Camp (84-I-39) funds were used to purchase books, filmstrips, slide sets, etc. to support the educational program and included topics on occupational/career and coping and survival materials. 3) Wheat Ridge Regional Center (84-I-32) increased the inventory of the Media Center and included audio and video cassette materials, and various age-appropriate materials for the profoundly and severely mentally retarded population. 4) Colorado Division of Youth Services (84-I-37) upgraded the non-fiction collection and the A-V materials, purchased furniture and equipment for Lookout Mountain School and Mount View School. Mount View also undertook a weekly showing of films of literary Classics as 75% of the residents read at a low level. Special programs included the following: a visit by a fashion photographer and assistants (a model, a hairstylist, and a makeup artist), art therapy, ballet, miming, jazz, theater, and museum visits.	LSCA = $ 72,000 St/lo = 151,429 Total = 223,429

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
CO	5) Fremont Correctional Facility (84-I-35) purchased an Apple IIe for library duties, and materials to enlarge the ethnic, local history and reference collection. 6) Centennial Correctional Facility (84-I-36) purchased an Apple IIe for library duty. Materials purchased included reference materials, Spanish language materials, non-fiction, and games. 6) Child and Adolescent Treatment Center (84-I-30) purchased materials to support the therapy groups dealing with sexual abuse and general sexuality. A-V equipment and materials were also purchased. 7) Grand Junction Regional Center (84-I-31) purchased games, toys, and A-V to support the therapy program of the institution. 8) Cannon City and Shadow Mountain Correctional Facilities (84-I-34) provided the following special programs: to improve appreciation of music and non-music recordings, art therapy, story-telling, and ethnic heritage. The libraries purchased A-V equipment, ethnic heritage materials, and Spanish language books and recordings to reach the 508 inmates. A random survey was done to ascertain inmate interests. 9) Buena Vista Correctional Facility (84-I-33) purchased materials and provided programming of high interest to Black and Hispanic inmates. Materials and programming on real estate, small business art and poetry were provided. High/low reading material was purchased to attract those with literacy problems.	
CT	Connecticut State Library (4.1) provided consultant service to the State Institutions as well as workshops for the librarians and appraisals.	LSCA = $23,153 ST/lo = 19,274 Total = 42,427
	Connecticut State Library (4.2)awarded grants to the following institutions to improve library service and to promote continuing funding from the institution's budget: 1) Literacy grants went to the following: Hospitals - Altobello, Blue Hills, Fairfield Norwich, Cedarcrest, and Connecticut Valley; Community Correctional Centers - Bridgeport, Hartford, Litchfield, Montville, and New Haven;	LSCA = $ 35,000 St/lo = 117,050 Total = 152,000

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
CT	Greater Bridgeport Children's Services Center; Correctional Institutions - Enfield and Somers; High Meadows; Whiting Forensic Instituti; and Regional Centers - New Haven and Waterbury. 2) Grants for projects that were mostly A-V went to: American School for the Deaf (also computer software and printed materials, etc.); Fairfield Hills Hospital; Enfield Community Correctional Center; Altobello Hospital; and Waterbury Regional Center. 3) Toy collection grants went to: Hartford Regional Center and Newington Children's Hospital. 4) General collection development grants went to: Cedarcrest Hospital; New Haven Regional Center; High Meadows; Blue Hills; Cheshire Community Correctional Center; Norwich Hospital; Somers Correctional Institution; and Cheshire Youth Institute. 5) Other grants went to: Bridgeport Community Correctional Center (Physical Fitness); Niantic Correctional Institution (Arts and Crafts); and Brooklyn Community Correctional Center (Spanish language materials).	
DE	Delaware Division of Libraries (I-4) had problems funding librarian posisitions in each institution. Committee working on revising plans for this program.	LSCA = $ 13,896 St/lo = 101,161 Total = 115,057
DC*	District of Columbia Public Library (2) report available at the deadline of this report.	LSCA = $14,892
FL	State Library of Florida (4-A, 15-A) provided consultant services to develop a collection of Spanish language materials to update the collection.	LSCA = $12,000
	Florida Department of Corrections (4-A) services included purchasing materials on survival skills, ethnic and cultural information, life-long learning, career information, and fiction for 20,021 inmates.	LSCA = $117,000 St/lo = 201,344 Total = 318,344
	Florida Mental Health Programs Office (4-B) used grant funds to start up a new library; purchase A-V and equipment for listening stations and other programs such as those for the geriatic wards, the .	LSCA = $ 34,000 St/lo = 66,378 Total = 100,378

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
FL	criminally mentally ill, and those in remote wards; initiate an outreach program, provide bibliotherapy, and support the drug and alcohol abuse program that reached 2,868 residents.	
	Florida Developmental Services Program Office (4-C) funded outreach programs for 678 unable to come to the library.	LSCA = $17,000 St/lo = 22,000 Total = 39,000
	Eckerd Youth Development Center (4-D) provided materials on career skills and recreational film programs to 650 residents.	LSCA = $ 6,000 St/lo = 6,000 Total = 12,000
	Florida Mental Health Institute Learning Resources Center (4-E) provided materials on re-entering the work force to 1,022 residents; and (4-B, 15-B) provided materials on learning daily living skills, and discovering the world.	LSCA = $ 5,000 St/lo = 5,070 Total = 10,070
	Eckerd Youth Development Center (4-C, 15-C) bought materials to support career decisions. Two career fairs were held and job seeking and interviewing was studied in this grant that reached 220 residents.	LSCA = $5,000
	Collier County Public (1b-F) served three jails by use of an outreach librarian and collection increase including Spanish language materials and A-V. Circulation has increased significantly.	LSCA = $4,000
	The following libraries served local jails (No narratives are available at this time):	
	Jackson County Public (1b-G) served 700 inmates.	LSCA = $10,000 St/lo = 5,000 Total = 15,000
	Lee County Library System (1b-H) served 630 inmates.	LSCA = $25,000 St/lo = 25,000 Total = 50,000
	Manatee County Public Library System (1b-I) served 200 inmates.	LSCA = $10.000 St/lo = 3,500 Total = 13,500
	Volusia County Public (1b-J) served 1,000 inmates.	LSCA = $20,000 St/lo = 10,000 Total = 30,000
GA	Georgia Division of Public Library Services (3) served 16,732 residents through grants to the	LSCA = $56,071 St/lo = 21,929

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
GA	the Department of Corrections will phase out as the program becomes supported by Corrections. The Department of Corrections librarian has written standards of service. Collections were increased by westerns, science fiction, mystery and self-help books and story tapes. Also purchased were high/low books (due to low reading levels of inmates)and alcohol and drug abuse video tapes. Service was also rendered to prisons and jails by regional and county public libraries. The Division of Public Library Services circulates books by mail.	Total = 78,000
	Kinchafoonee Regional (?) responded to the fact that 50% of the inmates in the Calhoun County Correctional Institution were reading below the fourth grade level by initiating a literacy program that included math concepts.	LSCA = $1,615
HI	Hawaii Office of Library Services (84-1) provided library service to 2,239 residents from sixteen institutions. Special programs included the following: folk dancing, music, films, discussion groups (including one on the news), A-V, origami, and bibliotherapy.	LSCA = $ 15,000 St/lo = 237,000 Total = 252,000
ID	Idaho State Library (4) funded librarian positions in four institutions (State School for Deaf & Blind, State Department of Corrections, State Youth Services Center, and State Hospital South). Funds also went to pay for library materials.	LSCA = $ -0- St/lo = 94,141 Total = 94,141
IL	Illinois State Library (?) No narrative available at time of the report.	LSCA = $ -0- St/lo = 1,530,673 Total = 1,530,673
IN	Indiana Library & Historical Board Department (85-13) served about 15,000 residents through its consultant services, meetings and workshops, and grants for books and equipment. (In addition to this project, the Clinton County Demonstration (35-27) included jail service via a van.)	LSCA = $ 71,088 St/lo = 303,583 Total = 374,671
IA	State Library of Iowa (?) served 5,360 residents in 12 institutions through special grants, workshops, consultant service, and a committee started work on standards that will include institutional libraries.	LSCA = $ 57,279 ST/lo = 383,825 Total = 441,102

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
KS	Kansas State Library (?) Narrative not available at time of report.	LSCA = $39,509 St/lo = 1,429 Total = 40,938
KY	Kentucky Department of Libraries and archives (6a) funded projects in the following institutions for materials, salaries, and equipment: Bell County Forestry Camp, Blackburn Correctional Complex, Frankfort Career Development Center, and Western Kentucky Center (population 670); Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women (pop. 160 through service from the Duerson-Oldham County Public Library); Kentucky State Penitentiary (pop. 850); Kentucky State Reformatory (pop. 1,500; Luther Luckett Correctional Complex (pop.700); Northpoint Training Center (pop. 700 through service by the Danville Public Library); Roederer Farm Center (pop. 250 through service from the Duerson-Oldham Public Library); Lake Cumberland Boy's Camp (pop. 60); Lincoln Village Treatment Center (pop. 45); Morehead Treatment Center (pop. 40); Owensboro Treatment Center (pop. 40); Central State Hospital (pop 275); Eastern State Hospital (pop. 250); Western State Hospital (pop. 350); Kentucky School for the Blind (pop. 125); Kentucky School for the Deaf (pop. 400); and Oakwood State Hospital (pop. 420).	LSCA = $39,500 St/lo = 29,390 Total = 66,740
LA	Louisiana State Library (I-G/4) conducted two pilot projects: 1) the Thibodaux State School bought books, A-V, toys, periodicals, and equipment to start a library; and 2) the Washington Correctional Institute increased A-V and other materials in the area of literacy. The State also provided consultant services and interlibrary loans to the institutions; published a newsletter and booklists, and conducted a workshop. Populations served totaled 16,042 in 25 institutions.	LSCA = $ 50,044 St/lo = 113,051 Total = 163,095
ME	Maine State Library (I-G) program includes funding for one consultant and eight institutional librarians, interlibrary loans, supplementary reference, and a newsletter. Service was to 4 Correctional, 3 Mental Health, and 1 residental School for the Deaf (total population 2,055).	LSCA = $ 58,531 St/lo = 139,100 Total = 197,631

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
MD	Maryland State Department of Education (1-C) served 12,993 residents of 15 institutions received improved library services. Two projects were noted as follows: Health Dial (through the Office of Correctional Education) enabled inmates without reading skills to receive health information through the Tel-Med system; and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene placed an emphasis on training and long-range planning, and funded two job and career projects. One project was aimed at introducing long-term mental patients to changes in society, and the other project brought rehabilitation-related health information to patients.	LSCA = $109,864 St/lo = 200,500 Total = 310,364
MA	Cedar Junction Correctional Institution, Walpole (5.12) provided new materials and service to those unable to go to the library, and included a reader survey.	LSCA = $4,800
	Rutland Heights Hospital (5.21) purchased books, A-V, and equipment (including a computer and software), and presented programs on health education and computer orientation.	LSCA = $4,990
	Salem Public (3.1) developed an existing collection in the Essex County Jail with high/low books, and Spanish materials.	LSCA = $11,830
	Shirley Correctional Institution (5.11) developed a career and information resource center.	LSCA = $4,800
	Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (5.1) brought library service to 18,324 residents. Programs included service from the Worchester Public Library; interlibrary loans; a survey of the library patrons and library usage, and adoption of standardized forms; automation of circulation, cataloging, loans, etc.; and meetings of the institutional librarians and networking.	St/lo = $309,286
MI	Library of Michigan (4/1985) continued efforts to improve delivery of information services to the 20,000 residents of 65 State institutions through a paperback exchange and consultant services.	LSCA = $75,266 St/lo = 17,844 Total = 93,110

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
MN*	Minnesota Departments of Welfare and Corrections (?) No reports available at this time.	LSCA = $ 39,509 St/lo = 647,504 Total = 687,013
MS*	Mississippi Library Commission (?) No report available at this time.	LSCA = $ 37,608 St/lo = 66,794 Total = 113,902
MO	Missouri State Library (7) used federal funds for grants for library materials and the institutions supplied the library and staff. Materials included books, A-V, toys, and games for 13,000 residents.	LSCA = $ 46,410 St/lo = 328,887 Total = 375,297
MT	Montana State Library (1.B 3) served the following institutions directly: Warm Springs State Hospital, Boulder River School and Hospital, Galen State Hospital, Montana State Prison, Mountain View School and Pine Hills School. The State Library provided these with reference service, interlibrary loans, and funds to purchase such items and paperbacks, reference materials, music, toys and games, periodicals, recreational reading, and career materials. The following institutions were provided library services through contracts with local public libraries: Swan River Forest Camp and Montana Veterans' Home were served by Flathead County Library; the School for the Deaf and Blind was served by the Great Falls Public Library, Eastmont Human Services Center was served by Glendive Public Library, and the Center for the Aged was served by the Lewistown City Library. Total population served was estimated at 3,500.	LSCA = $49,425 St/lo = 40,360 Total = 89,785
NE	Nebraska Library Commission (85.5) No narrative available at the time of this report.	LSCA = $ 28,513 St/lo = 303,142 Total = 332,142
NV	Nevada Mental Health Institute (I-85-9) worked on collection development under the direction of a full-time professional librarian. Population served estimated at 500.	LSCA = $ 3,944 St/lo = 35,541 Total = 39,485
	Nevada Girl's Training Center (I-85-8) served an estimated 100 residents in a remote facility. It does not have a librarian, but receives consultant services from the State Library and bookmobile	LSCA = $ 1,422 St/lo = 11,653 Total = 13,075

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
NV	service from the Linclon County Library. Funds are used for collection development.	
	Nevada Department of Prisons (I-85-7) reinstated three librarians' positions so that the libraries will be eligible for funding in FY 86.	LSCA = $-0-
	Nevada Youth Training Center (I-85-10) has built a strong institutional library program under the guidance of a professional librarian, support from the administration of the institution and help from the Elko Public Library. "All of these elements have made this library a standard against which the other institutional libraries can be measured." The program serves an estimated 300 residents. The project included computer literacy, A-V materials and equipment, and other library materials.	LSCA = $ 2,836 St/lo = 38,897 Total = 41,733
NH	New Hampshire State Library (I-11) funded purchase of books, A-V, equipment, and supplies in five institutions. Each library has a full or part-time librarian and they serve an approximate population of 1,690.	LSCA = $ 27,000 St/lo = 104,051 Total = 131,051
NJ	New Jersey Department of Corrections (5a) serves 25,000 inmates in a program that relies on para-professional and professional librarians. Grant funds were used to purchase materials and pay salaries.	LSCA = $ 68,137 St/lo = [300,000] Total = [368,137]
	New Jersey Department of Human Services (5b) bought specialized materials and equipment.	LSCA = $24,451
	Ocean County Library (2) served a daily population of 100 at the County Jail by building a reference collection, providing books on request, and providing visits by an outreach librarian.	LSCA = $45,059
NM	New Mexico State Library (5) served approximately 4,200 residents from 14 institutions through grants for collection development which included A-V. Long-range plans were developed in 14 out of 15 institutions. The State Library provided training, consultant services, and on-site visits. A special grant to the Western New Mexico Correctional Facility funded the opening of a library in the new women's facility.	LSCA = $38,000 St/lo = 39,358 Total = 77,358

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
NY	New York State Library (2(4)) provided consultant services through visits, workshop planning, and technical assistance.	LSCA = $40,270
	New York State Library (2A(4)) The following grants for service were made in Fy 1985:	LSCA = $23,395
	1) Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (85-2003) funded a project at the Letchworth Village Developmental Center to develop an active stimulation and electro-mechanical devices lending library.	LSCA = [$6,954]
	2) New York State Division for Youth (85-2004) provided services to 98 youths through the following: purchase of equipment, supplies, books, and periodicals; training on an Apple IIe computer; and the establishment of procedures. Cooperation among similar institutions is being explored.	LSCA = [3,698]
	3) New York State Office of Mental Health (85-2005) held workshops on networking plans for institutional librarians, produced information on the library as a part of the treatment of patients, worked on plans for needs assessment, and standards.	LSCA = [$12,743]
	New York State Library (2B(4)) relied on funds from the State supported institutions budgets for the funding of the basic library programs.	St/lo = $2,211,474
NC	North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (5) provided consultant services, which included visits, editing an issue of North Carolina Libraries devoted to library services in institutions, and providing grants to the following institutions for the purchase of books, A-V, and equipment: Correctional Centers - Western, Piedmont, Harnett, Southern, Eastern, and NC Correctional Center for Women; Polk and Sandhills Youth Center; Eastern NC School for the Deaf; Juvenile Evaluation Center; Western Carolina Center; Wright School; John Umstead, and Murdoch Center. Estimated population served was 25,325.	LSCA = $31,245
ND	North Dakota State Library (6) provided service to 1,700 residents through reference service and interlibrary loans to all residents and through	LSCA = $ 32,996 St/lo = 80,000 Total = 112,996

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
ND	direct service to the North Dakota State Penitentiary. Other institutions served through a competitive grant process were: ND School for the Deaf, ND School for the Blind, Grafton State School, Jamestown State Hospital, Soldiers' Home (Lisbon), ND State Industrial School, and San Haven State School.	
OH	State Library of Ohio (I-5-85) served 16,120 in 21 institutions through consultant services, workshops, and quarterly meetings. New libraries were established at Lima Correctional and Hocking Correctional, 9 youth facilities shared in a cooperative video-tape collection development project, on library was re-established, and other projects emphasized collection development.	LSCA = $147,267 St/lo = 398,193 Total = 545,460
	Ohio Department of Mental Health (I-6A-1-84) implemented computer literacy programs using Apple IIe computers in Central Ohio Psychiatric Hospital, Cambridge Mental Hospital Center, and Fallsview Psychiatric Hospital. Dayton Mental Health Center purchased video taping equipment to create tapes on topics relating to patients' treatment. Other activities included monthly reading groups, art, storytelling and poetry therapy. These projects reached 1,000 residents.	LSCA = $ 21,374 St/lo = 115,747 Total = 137,121
	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (I-6A-2-84) served 7 adult correctional facilities by providing the following: books and video tape equipment (Hocking Correctional Facility); materials on substance abuse and health; and new library services (Lebanon Correctional Institution); a new library collection (Lima Correctional Institution); computer literacy and life-skills materials (London Correctional Institution); funds to continue a book discussion group (Marion Correctional Institution); leisure reading materials and education support materials (Ohio State Reformatory); and large print and reference books (Ohio Correctional Facility). Population served was estimated at 11,500.	LSCA = $ 77,882 St/lo = 220,939 Total = 298,821

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
OH	Ohio Department of Youth Services (I-6A-3-84) served 1,200 juvenile offenders in 9 correctional facilities through a central video collection, purchase of video equipment, and purchase of books.	LSCA = $33,401 St/lo = 18,955 Total = 52,356
	Tiffin Developmental Center (I-6A-4-84) purchased non-traditional materials (manipulatives, musical instruments, sensory items, etc.), is constructing a sensory wall, and purchased A-V equipment. The 220 mentally retarded residents were served by this project.	LSCA = $ 5,814 St/lo = 15,380 Total = 21,194
	Southeastern Ohio Training Center (I-5-B-4-85) started a life-long learning project that will benefit 909 inmates through the purchase of materials for adult new readers, as well as self improvement studies plans. Certificate of improvement were given to residents who completed the course of study.	LSCA = $22,000 St/lo = 39,904 Total = 61,904
OK	Oklahoma Department of Libraries (I-IV) served an estimated 8,448 residents in 22 institutions by funding grants for books, periodicals, A-V, and toys. State budget cuts have resulted in only one institution retaining a professional librarian. A policy that missing interlibrary loans must be replaced rather than paid for, has restricted loans to books in print. Connor Correctional Center lost its library due to fire and is starting their building process. Funds were made available to institutions to purchase any equipment needed to support program kits developed by the State Library for use in the institutions. Kits were available on the following topics: puppets, folkdancing, the world of work, the circus, the Statue of Liberty, and computers. Kits were designed so that a program could be presented with a minimum of work by the local institutional librarian. The kits contained "hands-on" materials and display items. Grants were given to the following institutions: Bassett; Central Oklahoma JTC; Central, Eastern, and Western State Hospitals; Conner, Dunn, Harp, Lilley, McLeod, Ouchita, Crabtree, and Stringtown Correctional Centers, Enid and Pauls Valley State Schools; Oklahoma School for the Blind; Oklahoma State Penitentiary; Oklahoma State Reformatory; Rader; McCarty; and Lexington A&R.	LSCA = $ 77,012 St/lo = 230,082 Total = 307,094

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
OR	Oregon State Library (State) recorded an estimated 6,794 residents of institutions receiving service in the following institutions: Oregon Women's Correctional Center, Oregon State Penitentiary, Oregon State Correctional Institution, Oregon State School for the Deaf, Oregon State School for the Blind, Maclaren School for Boys, Hillcrest, Dammasch State Hospital, Fairview Hospital and Training Center, and Oregon State Hospital.	St/lo = $292,605
	Newport Public Library (I-84-11) served 50 inmates in the Lincoln County Jail by purchasing reference books and paperback fiction, and developing a core collection of nonfiction materials.	LSCA = $2,100
	Library Association of Portland (I-84-10) provided service to 438 inmates at Mullnomah County Jail and 250 at the Multnomah County Correctional Facility by purchase of career books using a bibliography prepared by the Oregon Educational Information Center.	LSCA = $1,820
PA	State Library of Pennsylvania (4) State funds paid for service in 15 hospitals, 7 mental retardation centers, and 10 correctional institutions.	St/lo = $1,191,721
	Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (4- 501046) established a Spanish language collection in every prison library by: 1) identifying appropriate resources and compilation of bibliographies of materials specifically aimed to recognize the Hispanic inmate as an integral part of the service committment, 2) acquiring and distributing materials, and 3) giving a two-day workshop to train prison librarians in the use of the material and the information needs of the Hispanic inmate.	LSCA = $3,200
	State Regional Correction Facility at Mercer (4-5501045) is in the process of upgrading the nonfiction collection.	LSCA = $1,170
	Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf (4- 501047) is establishing a career information center and resource center for deaf students.	LSCA = $4,680
	Western Center (1(b)-84-59-I) served an estimated 500 retarded residents by developing a library with,	LSCA = $10,000

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
PA	age-appropiate, functionally-oriented materials, and also developed a rotational system to get materials in the living areas.	
	Wernersville State Hospital (4-84-60-I) purchased materials to reach the more infrequent users and nonusers of the library by selecting materials to support structured therapies (Remotivation, Reality Orientation, and Sensory Training).	LSCA = $5,950
RI	Rhode Island Department of State Library Services (4) served 4,000 residents by: awarding grants to 8 institutions (library materials and A-V); loaning materials, consultant services; publishing items in the Newsletter; arranging meetings of, and giving workshops for institutional librarians, and assisting in opening a new library at the women's prison. The institutions involved with the program (General and Zambarano Hospitals; Rhode Island School for the Deaf; Rhode Island Training School; Ladd Center; the Substance Abuse Unit of the Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals; New Routes; RCA Treatment and Evaluation Center; Rhode Island Veterans Home; Camp E-Hun-Tee; Juvenile Diagnostic Center; Caritas, Transition, and Summit Houses; Pawtucket Workshop; and the two male and one female Adult Correctional Institution in the Department of Corrections) provided services. Eight institutions established minimum standards of library service.	LSCA = $ 36,424 St/lo = 158,947 Total = 195,371
SC	South Carolina State Library (VIA) served 22,546 residents in 34 institutions supported by 8 State agencies by consultant services, reference assistance, films, interlibrary loans, and training. Grants were awarded for the purchase of materials to 26 institutions; and paperbacks were selected by the consultant for 4 institutions. Eleven institutions employ librarians, with 3 additional teacher-librarians seeking professional degrees. The two workshops dealt with long-range planning and standards of service. Programs offered by the librarians include the following: assertiveness training, craft classes, bibliotherapy, music, outside speakers, videotapes (instructional and recreational), and computer training. Materials purchased include toys, games, puppets, realia, books, comics, high/low, and literacy materials.	LSCA = $ 42,280 St/lo = 390,486 Total = 432,766

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
SD*	South Dakota State Library and Archives (?) No report available from State Library at time of report.	LSCA = $54,216 St/lo = 41,231 Total = 95,447
TN	Tennessee State Library and Archives (5A) served 8,000 inmates in 13 correctional institutions through funds expended for library materials. The programs in each institution were monitored by members of the Advisory Council. Participating instutions were as follows: Bledsoe, Lake and Morgan County Regional Correction Institutions; Brushy Mountain State Prison; DeBerry Correctional Institution; Ft. Pillow State Farm; John S. Wilder, Spencer, Turney, Tennessee, and Taft Youth Centers; and the Tennessee State Prisons for Men and Women.	LSCA = $25,000 St/lo = 12,500 Total = 37,500
	Tennessee State Library and Archives (5B) served 2,612 residents in 5 mental health institutions and 2,302 residents in 3 developmental centers through purchase of library materials to meet the recreational, educational, and reference need of the residents. The participating institutions were as follows: Arlington, Cloverbottom and Green Valley Developmental Centers, and Lakeshore, Memphis, Middle Tennessee, Moccasin Bend, and Western Mental Health Institutes.	LSCA = $10,000 St/lo = 5,000 Total = 15,000
TX	Texas State Library (5.1) serves 50,924 residents in 30 institutions through centralized acquisitions of library materials. Activities at the libraries included renovating the libraries at Big Springs and Austin State Hospitals, and hiring a professional librarian at Wichita Falls State Hospital. The Texas Department of Corrections automated its acquisition process, Corsicana State School contracted with a regional educational service center to provide a professional librarian one day a week, and the State Library consultant provided technical assistance.	LSCA = $ 44,524 St/lo = 321,946 Total = 366,470
UT	Utah State Library (4) served 3,529 residents in 7 institutions through consultant services which included workshops, technical assistance, the provision of reference materials, A-V materials,	LSCA = $ 33,028 St/lo = 75,005 Total = 108,033

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
	centeralized processing of acquisitions, and interlibrary loans. The following projects were included in this program: 1) Decker Lake Youth Center served 45 by the purchase of reference materials and computer programs. 2) Utah School for the Blind served 700 students by purchasing a computer for inventoring the media materials. A "story time " program was established. 3) Utah Schools for the Deaf served 559 students through the improvement of the inventory of media materials by input to a data base on an Apple IIe computer, establishment of a regular delivery of materials to the Salt Lake Extension, permanent loan to teachers for classroom use, and reading programs. A training manual for student library aides was developed. 4) Utah State Hospital served 325 patients by the purchase of games, video, compact disks, cassettes, computer software, A-V equipment, and books and periodicals.	
VT	State of Vermont Department of Libraries (1-5) brought library services to 1,350 residents of 13 institutions through consultant services which included purchase of library materials, technical assistance, supply of bibliographies, visits, orientation of new librarians, loan of books and films, etc. All correctional facilities include literacy programs as an ongoing program.	LSCA = $ 17,418 St/lo = 85,301 Total = 102,719
VA	Virginia State Library (85-5) served 17,721 residents through consultant services and grants for collection development to upgrade reference, ethnic studies, technical, and career resources to the following: Bland, Brunswich, Buckingham, Deerfield, Harrisonburg, Marion, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, St. Brides, Southampton, and Staunton Correctional Centers; the 28 Correctional Field Units; Virginia Correctional Center for Women; Virginia State Penitentiary; Appalachian, Barrett, Beaumont, Bon Air, Hanover, Natural Bridge, and Oak Ridge Learning Centers; Reception and Diagnostic Center; Southampton Youthful Offender Center; Catawba, Central State, Eastern State, Piedmont	St/lo = $170,000

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
	Geriatric, Southwestern State, and Western State Hospitals; Central, Southwestern, and Northern Virginia Training Center for the Mentally Retarded; Dejarnett and Virginia Treatment Centers; Northern and Southern Virginia Mental Health Institutes; and Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitative Center.	
WA	Washington State Library (4 II.A.4) staffed 34 institutional libraries and provided materials and information services to residents of state-supported institutions. Materials purchased included fiction, non-fiction, paperbackes, large print books, periodicals, materials in Spanish, comic books, cassettes, films, A-V, toys, games, and realia. Other services included bookcart outreach to locked wards, rotating small collection of large print books, updating reference materials, purchase of materials on the list of required reading for sexual offenders, revised library orientation materials, production of book lists and bibliographies, etc. Programs included the following: films, audio listening sessions, humanities studies, poetry writing, holiday themes, concerts, story telling sessions, learning to use maps and atlases, etc. Staff were encouraged to upgrade skills by attandance at activities which included workshops on story telling, Alzheimer's disease, communication skills, library services to the deaf, database searching, music programming, basic computer skills, and other continuing education activities.	LSCA = $ 40,000 St/lo = 677,160 Total = 717,160
WV	West Virginia Library Commission (5) served 8,906 residents of 28 institutions through consultant services, direct staffing, and quarterly workshops. Institutions served by the program included the following: Region I - Huntington State and Lakin Hospitals, Colin Anderson, West Central Regional Juvenile Detention Center, Huntington Work Release Center, Barboursville Veterans' Home, and WV Rehab Center; Region IIA - WV State Penitentiary, Charleston Work Release Center, and Spencer State Hospital; Region IIB - Welch Emergency Hospital, Southern Regional Juvenile Detention Center, Pinecrest Hospital, and Beckley Work Release Center; Region III - Weston State, Fairmont Emergency, and Hopemont Hospitals, Pressley Ridge School, WV Industrial School for Youth, WV School for the Deaf,	St/lo = $179,036

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
	Eastern Regional Juvenile Detention Center; and Region IV - Huttonsville Correctional Center, Anthony, Davis, and Greenbrier Centers, Andrew S. Rowan, Denmar State Hospital, and WV Children's Home.	
WI	Oakhill Correctional Institute (85-160) collected computer software and acquired volunteers and staff for literacy training. This project served an estimated 100 inmates and is to be replicated in 4 other institutions in Wisconsin.	LSCA = $14,116
	Department of Health & Social Services, Division of Care & Treatment Facilities (85-162) accomplished a comprehensive library system plan and obtained funds from the Department for library materials.	LSCA = $23,584
	Department of Health & Social Services, Wisconsin Resource Center ((85-164) purchased library materials that included readalong books with cassettes, A-V, and books.	LSCA = $4,343
	Northwest Wisconsin Library System (85-166) ordered materials after the staffs at the correctional institutions selected items such as video cassettes, audiocassettes and equipment for an estimated 120 inmates in Camps Gordon and Flambeau.	LSCA = $5,893
	Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped (85-168) produced 50 copies for large type children's books to serve an estimated 800 visually handicapped children.	LSCA = $10,614
	Wisconsin Division for Library Services (MOE) shows State funds expended for library services to the institutionalized, which included consultant services.	St/lo = $381,328
WY	Wyoming State Library (4) provided consultant services, which included visits, and technical assistance via telephone. Grants for library materials (books, periodicals, shelving, A-V, music, art prints, a cassette player and movie and video rentals) went to the Women's Center, Wyoming Boy's School, Wyoming State Hospital, Wyoming State	LSCA = $52,266 St/lo = 37,300 Total = 89,566

STATE	LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION	FUNDING
	Penitentiary, Wyoming Pioneer Home, Veterans' Home of Wyoming, and Wyoming Retirement Center.	
GU	Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library (4) served 8,458 residents of 3 institutions through bookmobile service or visitation to the Barrigada Branch Library or the library in Agana. Due to space problems, inmates use the area identified for library purposes at the penitentiary.	St/lo = $23,307
PR	Puerto Rico Department of Education (05) served 5,479 inmates in 16 institutions through orientation of new librarians, purchase of library materials, and bookmobile service.	LSCA = $ 50,968 St/lo = 71,782 Total = 122,750
VI	Virgin Island Division of Libraries, Museums, and Archaeology (?) served 350 residents in the following institutions: 1) St. Thomas Prison (Collection Development), 2) Golden Grove Adult Correctional Facility (Collection development including bilingual materials due to the high hispanic population), 3) St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John Hospitals, (Outreach Services from State Library), and 4) St. Croix Junenile Detention Centers (Outreach Services provides reading and educational materials daily).	St/lo = $57,481